that they were thoroughly sound. The main point was gained, however. Peace was made, and the erratic sheet which so fiercely dictates political and agricultural absurdity to its party and friends may consequently be saved from the grand blunder of deserting the only leader that the republican party can now depend upon for 1872.

The Destruction of Malmaison.

A brief despatch, dated London, January 2, and conveying news from the vicinity of Paris as late as the 29th, has repeated a rumor to the effect that the beautiful château of Malmaison, two miles from Ruell, in the Department of the Seine, and four and a half miles westward of the city of Paris, had been destroyed by the guns of Fort Mont Valerien. We trust that this report may prove to be untrue; but should it be, indeed correct, the fact would seem to indicate a reckless determination on the part of the French to destroy even the costliest and most superb of their historical edifices and monuments should their ruin serve to aid the defence of their capital in any degree. Moreover, there would appear to be a little dash of resentment against everything connected with the remembrance of the Bonapartes in this wholesale sacrifice of the palaces chiefly associated with their career. It is not long since we had to deplore the utter ruin of St. Cloud and of most of its historical and artistic treasures, and now a similar fate Is said to have befallen Malmaison. It was in the former palace that the First Napoleon laid the foundation of his power, and in the second that the lovely but unfortunate Empress Josephine passed the years that clapsed after her divorce until her death on the 29th of May,

Malmaison was, until very recent years, one of the most exquisite domains even in the neighborhood of a city renowned for the sumptuous splendor of its palatial homes. It was there that Josephine, who had been the good genius and the guardian angel of Napoleon's successful years, endeavered to console herself for her removal frem conspicuous power by the indulgence of her refined and educated tastes. Her conservatories, filled with the most beautiful flora of Europe and the rarest exotics from every land accessible to the gold of France; her menageries, stocked with curious animals that loved her presence and came jeyously at her call; her Swiss dairy, where the mimicked songs and manners of the fresh mountain life of the Alps formed such an exhilarating contrast to the state and ceremony of the capital; her sheep farm, where the finest Merino breeds were perpetuated, not for their beauty only, but as a valuable experiment for the after benefit of French tradethese and many other attractions of the place were celebrated throughout Europe and drew thither centinual throngs of visitors. But the chateau itself had historical associations of the highest interest. The gentle touch of Josephine was everywhere visible in its Interior as well as in its external adornment; and it required no very vivid Imagination to fancy her actual presence and that of the great Emperor, her former august consort, amid the statuary, the paintings and the rich furniture of the apartments that were so frequently the scene of their meetings and their domestic joys. It was here, indeed, that Napoleon conceived and planned some of his greatest campaigns, and here that he, subsequently, passed his terrible week of humiliation between his second abdication, in June, 1815, and his departure for Rochefort, the point from which he attempted his escape, after having been expelled from Paris by the machinations of ingratitude and treason. While here, too, how often may not the reproachful face of the divorced and then departed Josephine have arisen before him to recall that fatal act which forever dimmed his plory and to warn him of the retribution not complete even at the hour of his downfall from the throne! The twilight and midnight musings of the humbled demi-god must have been both sweet and bitter in the corridors and bowers of Malmaison

It is in the small church of the village of Rueil (which has also been devastated), that the remains of Josephine repese, their resting place marked by a simple but beautiful monument of white marble, by Cartellier, consisting of an arch, on four columns, sustained by a pediment, with the figure of the Empress kneeling in prayer-the pious testimonial of her children, Hortense and Eugene Beauharnais. Hertense, the Ex-Queen of Holland, also lies buried near to her mother. having been placed there in 1837, and over her is another monument of material and design exactly similar to that of Josephine. It was erected in 1846 by her son, the Ex-Emperor Napoleon III., and is one of the finest works of the sculptor Bartolini. Rueil Itself is interesting as having once been the site of a splendid palace belonging to Cardinal Richelieu, erected in 1635. It was there that the famous Marshal Marillac was condemned to death, and thither that the French court retired during the wars of the Fronde. But the village has still higher antiquity, having been the antique Rotalgensis, a residence of the Frankish Kings. In A. D. 870 it was presented by Charles the Bald to the Abbey of St. Denis and so became an ecclesiastical appanage. This little church is still additionally remarkable for its beautiful ornamented portico, put up in 1585 at the expense and request of Cardinal Richelieu after designs by Lemercier, and for nearly three hundred years regarded as a masterpiece in its walk of art.

Christina, Queen Dowager of Spain, many years ago became the owner of Malmaison, and, soon afterward the decadence of that lovely domain began. Some of its parks and gardens were cut up into building lots, and its historical completeness was thus sorely marred. However, Napoleon III. purchased it, in 1861, and, since then, it had been cherished, until now the infamy of war which slavs the flower of manheed covers it in the common ruin of sense, humanity and taste. Its broken windows and shattered walls look out over the plains near St. Germain to the equally shattered splendors of that celebrated monument of architectural magnificence, the Chateau Lafitte, where the great cynic and iconeclast Voltaire penned some of his mest scathing satire. The two despoiled abodes of grandeur "grin horribly a ghastly smile" at each other, as though claiming mutual recognition and conveying mutual reproach in their common misery of this day of wrath, when the works of genius, the relics of re-

ligion and the tenderest social and historic memories of the past go down together with the lives and, it may be, with the souls of men, into the blackness of darkness, before the infuriate barbarism and infidelity of an ominous and guilt-laden time.

The State Comptroller and Canal Auditor's Annual Reports.

The annual report for 1870 of the State Comptroller is not by any means very discouraging. The State debt on the 30th of September was, \$32,406,142, after a reduction to the extent of \$2,438,891 since September 30, 1869. The State canals, which, under the old contract system, had got into a state of dilapidation and were fast losing their trade from delays and high tolls, are represented as picking up a little, from the repairs of locks, dams, &c., and the reduction of the tolls. The Comptroller says that "the principle of reduction must be carried out, antil, the debt being paid and the tolls taken off to the point of maintenance and repair, the canals will become substantially free.' He expects a large increase in the business of the main canal during the year before us. The State expenditures of the last year for educational and charitable institutions are set down at \$2,890,620; the State prison expenses at \$918,627; the receipts from prison workshops, &c., \$490,336—the costs to the State being \$134,469 less than on the last preceding year.

The sum paid toward to the new State Capitol in 1870 was \$1,578,120, and the whole amount so far paid toward this structure is \$2,157,315. What the whole cost will be with the completion of the work may perhaps be conjectured from the costs of our new Court House in City Hall Park. Our State taxation in 1860 was \$5,446,640; in 1860, for all purposes known to the Comptroller, it was \$18,956,024, and in 1870 it was \$50,328,684. Lastly, the deficiencies in last year's appropriations, compared with actual and estimated expenses to September, 1871, will be some two millions, but he thinks that by strict economy it may be saved.

From the report of the Auditor of the Canal Department it appears that the total canal debt is \$11,966,582, and that the annual interest money required is \$612,810, and that they are behind with the interest. The Auditor devotes considerable space to the expenses of repairs, te the advantages of steam on the canals and to the plans and combinations by which competing railroads have taken away from our canals the bulk of the grain and flour transportation from the West, Nor does the Auditor think that the canals can get on yet a while without pretty stiff tolls to meet needful repairs; but he suggests many reforms as necessary in order to bring back to the capals the trade they have lost.

WALL STREET was tardy in getting back to business after the New Year holldays. But while the brokers at the Stock Exchange had little to do the banks and banking houses were overrun with investment holders collecting their interest and dividends. Long lines of people stood waiting their turn to be paid, and prim citizens, farmers, mechanics, dominies, eld maids, young lasses and widows (the latter the only class of second-hand goods which, according to some philosopher, goes off at prime cost) went to make up the curious assemblage.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTERS at the South and West have become so common that they receive little more than a passing notice. Yesterday morning a passenger train on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad broke through a bridge near Memphis, dashing two cars to pieces and setting fire to the debris. Five negroes were killed and one white man fatally wounded.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES on a republican basis has been a very unfortunate venture for the radicals. All the States threaten to go democratic in the next Presidential election, and some of the extremists in Washington seriously contemplate a fresh reconstruction. They ought to seriously dread any further handling of the subject.

THE PUBLIC DEBT statement shows a re duction during the year 1870 of \$112,753,863. While General Grant must of course make some newer and more brilliant departure on which to contest for the Presidency next year, the steady reduction of the debt, if coupled with a lightening of the burdens of taxation, makes a very safe base to fall back upon in case of rout.

THE LEGISLATURE met and organized yesterday-Speaker Hitchman being, of course, re-elected. The most important measures in the Senate were the introduction of a bill to annex Westchester county to New York and the noticing of a bill to revive the elevated railway scheme.

Personal Intelligence.

Senator Conkling is among the latest arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General Schenck, the newly appointed Minister

to England, has left the Brevoort House for Wash-

has taken quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Thomas R. Hazard, one of the directors of the Pacific Railroad, is sojourning at the St. Denis Hotel.

General N. P. Banks, from Massachusetts, has apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Seven members of the city government of Philadelphia have come to the city to attend the Amerions ball, and are staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Governor Scott, of South Carolina, is among the recent arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel. Major General Joe Hooker has engaged apart-

ments at the Breveort House.

Mr. C. C. Pierson, a prominent financier of London, is staying at the Grand Central Hotel. Senator Fenton arrived last evening at the Fifth

venue Rotel. Captain Temple, who is in command of the United states steamer destined to take the Committee of Investigation to St. Domingo, is temporarily at the General B. F. Butler arrived yesterday at the

Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he will remain a few Mr. A. P. Langford, Congressional Delegate from Montana, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. J. G. Holland, better known as Timothy Titcomb, alighted yesterday at the Brevoort House General J. Vogdes, of the United States Army, is quartered at the Astor House.

Ex-Attorney General George F. Hoar arrived yes-

terday at the Fifth Avenue Hetel. Mr. J. W. Wadsworth, son of General Wadsworth of Genesee, N. Y., is stopping at the Albermarie

Hotel. Mr. John A. Griswold, of Troy, is staying for a few days at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WASHINGTON.

Radical Alarm at the Political Outlook.

MORE RECONSTRUCTION FOR THE SOUTH.

The President and Greeley Bury the Hatchet.

The Soldier and the Philosopher Discussing the Situation.

More Trouble for the Colored Cadet.

Attempt to Force the St. Domingo Resolution Through the House.

WASHINGTON, Jap. 3, 1871. Radical Alarm at the Political Outlook-

More Reconstruction for the South. The leading members of the republican party have for some time past manifested considerable anxiety as to the part the Southern States will play in the next Presidential election. It is generally conceded that in the present condition of affairs there the democrats are certain to carry every State south of the ancient Mason and Dixon's line, except, perhaps, South Carolina. This is a disappointment to those who have been engaged in reconstructing the late rebei States in the interest of the republican party, and the question now is how to bring them back and keep them under the republican panner. Just before the holiday recess Senator Morton introduced a resolution calling upon the President for information concerning the recent disturbances in North Carolina other States, where it is alleged the laws of the United States have been defied and resisted. This resolution was so worded as to allow the answer to embrace all the Southern States. It is understood that some time this week the answer to the resolution will be sent to the Senate. This is the special message on the condition of the Southern States which it has been stated the President would send to Congress. This answer from the Executive will show that the Southern people are far from being in a condition to deserve or appreciate amnesty. It will further show that a feeling of opposition to the government exists which has not been equalled since the close of the rebellion. This information will probably be made to serve two purposes-first, to silence those who are demanding general amnesty, and second, to afford an excuse for something like a fresh reconstruction of the Southern States. The President's reply will likely be referred to a special committee, which will be instructed to investigate the facts and report what legislation is necessary to secure the enforcement of the laws and the protection of life and property. In the meantime, several prominent republicans from the South are here, and others are expected, to co-operate with the reconstructionists in Congress.

Attempt to Force the St. Domingo Resolution Through the House. An effort will be made in the House to-morrow to take up and pass the St. Domingo resolution, which is upon the Speaker's table. Unfortunately it is at the foot of the calendar, and should the House get to business on the Speaker's table it must take its turn like any other measure. The proposition its friends is to move to proceed to business on the Speaker's table, which only requires a majority vote, and then to lay aside, by a similar vote, all other bills until it is reached. The opponents of St. Domingo will fight this, and, if necessary, will filibuster to secure delay. Should they succeed in defeating action an effort will be made next Monday to pass the resolution under suspension of the rules by a two-thirds vote. The administration people claim that they have strength enough to pass it in this way. In the meantime the Tennessee, which is to carry the commissioners down to St. Domingo, has been ordered to be ready for sea on the 5th, in case the resolution should pas

the House to-morrow. The Hatchet Buried-Horace Greeley at the Wh to House-The President Lectured. Horace Greeley and Postmaster Jones, of New York, are among the latest arrivals here. It is understood that Greeley was sent for by the Prestnt to talk over the postal telegraph : matters, and the prospects of the republican party in the Presidential succession in 1872. The philose pher had a long interview with the President to-day, and to-night Postmaster General Creswell, whose guest he is, gave a dinner party for him, at which the President, Senator Morton and other prominent friends of the administration were present. In his interview with the President to-day Greeley told him that the Western Union Telegraph Company would sell out to the government for \$30,000,000. If this did not suit, the company was willing, if the government wanted their lines, to have the terms decided by an arbitration, composed of five gentle men, two to be selected by the company, two by the government, and these four to select a fifth. Greeley told the President that he did not favor the idea of the government managing the telegraph business of the country. He has an idea that it will be better to allow it to re main in the hands of a private company. He thinks it might, like the Post Office Department, not be self-sustaining, and be a burden upon the public Treasury. In addition to this, he fears it might tend to centralization, to which he is opposed. With regard to the steamship question Greelev urged the President to recommend that a number of the useless vessels of the navy be sold and the proceeds devoted to alding responsible companie in puilding lines of steamships of the style and capacity of the English and French lines. His plan is that the government shall be part owners of these vessels, that they shall be commanded by officers of the United States Navy, and partially controlled by the Postmaster General, something after the manne of the English and French steamship companies. and that the government shall have the right to seize and use them in case of war. Greeley thinks this would be better than granting private companies subsidies for carrying the mails. urged the President to recommend Congress to take measures to increase our trace with the South American republics and if possible to secure the commerce in that part of the world. now monopolized by the English and the French. He holds that this trade naturally and properly be longs to us, and that with wise legislation it could be secured and the English and French The conversation about driven prospects of the republican party and the Presidential succession in 1872 was strictly private and its nature has not been divulged. Some time ago the President addressed a letter to a personal friend in New York, complaining that the Tribune was not as cordial in its support of administration as it might be. letter was shown Greeley, and the President was advised to send for him and talk the matter over. frankly. It is probable that they had an understanding to-day. Grant has been doubtful whether Greeley would support him for renomination, and it was

The Colored Cadet in Trouble Again. The Secretary of War has appointed a court martial to meet at West Point to-morrow, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of James W. Smith, the colored cadet at the United States Milltary Academy. The detail for the court is Captain Alexander Piper, Third artitlery: Captain H. M. Lazelle, Eighth infantry; Captain R. T. Frank, First artillery; Captain H. A. Hascall, Fifth artillery; Captain H. A. Dupont, Fifth artillery; First Lieutenant E. H. Totten, Thirteenth infantry; First Lieutenant E. K. Russell, First artiltery; and First Lieutenant Asa B. Gardner, First

artillery, Judge Advocate of the court. This time he is charged with making faise statements in order to shield his own conduct, and the testimony, it is said, is conclusive of his guilt. If found guilty by the court martial he will probably be dismissed from the Academy. It is understood that the Secretary of War was disposed to dismiss him on the former trial, but yielded to the earnest solicitation of members of Congress, who, without distinction of party, asked that Smith have an opportunity of redeeming himself, and that if he misbehaved again they would not interpose in his behalf.

Reassembling of Congress. Nearly all the Congressmen who went home to spend the holiday recess have returned, and both houses will open with more than a quorum tomorrow. Little business of importance will be transacted this week, but it is expected that next week the work of the session will begin in earnest. among the new measures to be introduced will be a bill embodying the views of the President's Message about the government assuming and paying the demands of the Alabama claims. Mr. Sumner will to-morrow offer his resolution calling for the Motley letter. He will also call up his resolution calling upon the President for all information on file in the department about St. Domingo.

The New Minister to England. General Schenck, the new Minister to England, arrived last night and was at the State Department to-day looking after his instructions. He will not sail for his new post of duty until the 25th of this month. He will not take any further part in the proceedings of the House, nor will he return again to Ohio before his departure for Europe.

The New Commissioner of Internal Revenue This morning General Alfred Pleasonton, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, took the required oath of office and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties. Deputy Commi Douglass will hereafter have more of the details of the bureau confided to his charge, the Commissioner reserving to himself the consideration of ques tions of importance. General Pleasonton being very well acquainted with the neads of divisions there were no formal introductions. A number of Senators and Representatives who visited the Treasury building during the day called upon the new Commissioner to pay their respects. The General commenced social life in Washington yesterday by calling upon over one hundred of his political and

personal friends.

Cabinet Meeting. A meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day. All the members, except Akerman, were present. Only routine business was done, however.

Minister Sickles' Instructions. Some time ago the government was advised officially of the election of Prince Amadeus King of Spain, and instructions were immediately sent to General Daniel E. Sickles, United States Minister at Madrid, for the government of his action on the sub-

Reorganization of the War Department. A prominent member of one of the committee on military affairs says that Congress will do nothing with the agmy at the present session furthe than to make an appropriation for its support. Gentlemen connected with this branch of the public service, however, are of opinion that the next Con gress will consolidate the Commissary, Opartermaster's and Paymaster General's Departments,

and thereby save a targe amount of money.

The New Orleans Custom House. Mr. Muliett, the supervising architect of the Treasury Department, expects to leave here to-morrow for New Orleans, whither he goes at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury to examine the condition of the Custom House building in that city. and which has been in an unfinished condition for many years. The foundation of the structure sunk considerably, and it is question whether it can be completed according to the original plan. Efforts have been made since the close of the war to have the building finished as designed, but it is urged that the additional weight of the roof proposed would make the entire edifice unsafe. Mr. Mullett will, therefore, examine the work, with the view of recommending such change in the plan as may be suggested by a careful inspection of the foundation and superstruc.

ture. The Value of Whiskey Meters. Ever since the passage of the act of July 20, 7868, requiring the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to enforce the law in Aference to the use of meters in distilleries the whiskey ring has been unceasing in its efforts to have the law repealed. It has been already stated in these despatches that it was an in the West during the last political campaign, and that whiskey distillers and dealers were clamoring to have the law repealed. For the information of Congress, elaborate report on tests made with the three kinds of meters now in use will be presented next week. showing that the meters are safer and more accurate than the gaugers themselves. This report is now will when finished cover one hundred pages of letter paper, entering into all the details of distillation and aiming to prove that it is for the protection of the revenue that meters should be continued in use.

Publication of the Public Debr Statement. The public debt statement was published to-day for the first time on a double sheet, the additional page having a statement of bonds purchased by the Treasury Department for the sinking and special It was at first proposed to print the latter statement on the back of the public debt state ment, but when the proof was handed Secretary Soutwell he decided to incur an additional expense of \$15,000 per annum in issuing the double statement in a nester and more convenient form for reference and in which it will appear hereafter. Another of King Alcohol's Victims,

An Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue, named Bullock, employed in the Seventh Tennessee district, has been dismissed on the charge of too great intimacy with whiskey and tobacco dealers. Stolen Funds Recovered.

Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue Tullis, of Texas. ecently arrested on the charge of having embezzled. while in office, \$30,000 of government funds ha handed \$17,000 of the amount to the officials at Gall veston, and wik be tried the latter part of this month for the offence named.

New Spanish Customs Regulations. The Secretary of State has sent to the Treasury Department a despatch received from our Consul at Malaga relating to the Spanish customs regulations which are to be enforced from the 1st instant. The require the master of a vessel, on entering Spanish waters, to have a manifest ready to exhibit to the customs officer first coming on board-the manifes customs officer first coming on beard—the manifest to contain the name of the vessel, nationality, number and names of the passengers, character of goods, where from, to whom consigned, &c., by whom shipped, &c. Fines are to be imposed for non-compliance with these requirements. The Consultant shall be succeeded to the content of the

Interments in National Cemeteries. The War Department has just issued rolls of honor No. 25, containing the records of the graves of of 25,766 Union soldiers interred in national ceme eries at Fredericksburg, Va.; Hampton, Va.; Mebile, Ala.; Barrancas, Fla.; Alexandria, La., and bile, Ala.: Barrancas, Fla.; Alexandria, La., and Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. The publication is for the information of their surviving comrades and friends. The total number interred in the Fredericksburg National Cemetery is 15,068, of which there are known, 2,467, and unknown, 12,601. The bodies were collected from the battle fields of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg. The total expense of construction and interment is reported at about \$180,000.

EUROPEAN MARKETS

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 3—4:39 P. M.—Consois closed at 1925 for money and the account. American securities quiet and steady; five-twentica, 1822, 2834; 1835, old. issues. 89-5; 1867, 85-5; ten-forties, 87-5; Stocks ateady; Eric Rallway shares, 195; Illinois Central shares, 113/5; Atlantic and Great Western, 2835.
LIVERPOOL COUTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL JAN. 3—4:30 P. M.—The market closed with a downward tendency, wildling uplands, 83-5. a 83-5.; midding uplands, 83-5. a 85-5. midding orieans, 83-5. a 85-5. midding open and export. perhaps with a view of learning his intentions in this respect that he was invited to come to Wash merican. LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. -1:30 P. M.—Lard, 59s. per cwt. Pork, 95s. and deciting. or, 129s. Boef, 120a.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—3:30 P. M.—Reinned petroleum, in 7d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 3—4:30 P.

M.—Tallow, 45s. 5d. a 45s. 9d. Sugar, 25s. a 35s. 6d. on the spot for No. 12 Dutch standard. Clover seed is figurer and bigher. CUBA.

Effects of Prim's Assassination in Havana. HAVANA, Jan. 3, 1871.

The death of General Prim causes profound in-The news of Aosta's arrival in Spain is received quietly.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The House was organized to-day at twelve M. and the Senate at three P. M. In the former James H. Webb (republican) was elected Speaker and General James L. Selfridge Chief Clerk. In the latter body William A. Wallace (democrat), of Charfield county, was cnosen Speaker, and Jacob Zeigler, of Butler county, Clerk. The other candidates placed nomination by the democrats in caucus were also

Delaware Legislature.

DOVER, Jan 3, 1871. The Legislature elected the following officers:-Senate-Speaker, Charles Gooding, of Newcastle: Clerk, James R. Mitchell, of Kent; Sergeant-at-Arms Henry Skidmore, of Sussex. House—Speaker, Sewell C. Biggs, of Newcastle; Clerk, John B. Pen-nington, of Kent; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. B. Wingate, of Sussex.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 3, 1871. The Legislature met at three o'clock this after-noon. Both Houses adjourned after the reading of Governor Hayes' message. The Governor discusses only local matters, and says that the increase of local taxation has been far greater than the growth of the State in business, population or wealth, and asks the Legislature, by a wise legislation, to do all asks the Legislature, by a wise legislation, to do all in its power to check the evil. He also thinks that the power of cities, counties and other local authorities to create public debts opens the door to wasterdiness, extravagance and corruption. He recommends that all the State, county and municipal officers be paid fixed salaries, and not recompensed by fees. The classification of convicts in the Penitentiary and other prison reforms are urged. He also asks that additional legislation to promote the interests of the soldiers orphans' home at Xenia be enacted. The report of the Secretary of State is just printed. He gives the population of sixty-seven cities and villages in Onio having over 1,500 inhabitants each, the total being 697,000, being an increase of 248,096 in ten years, or fifty-five per cent. The increase in the population of Ohio eutside of The increase in the population of Ohio outside of these cities and villages is only about 70,000 in the

Arkansas Legislature.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 3, 1871. The Arkansas Legislature organized yesterday. Governor Clayton's nominee for Speaker of the House, Saukusty, was elected by a vote of fifty-one to twenty-one. The Senate is composed almost en-tirely of Clayton men. This is a great triumph for the Governor, and settles the Senatorial question in his favor. All the members of the Legislature were present at the opening of the session out teu.

Louislann Legislature. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1871.

In the Legislature to-day J. Pinkney Smith, demo crat, was elected Warrant Clerk. There was quite contest for this position, and the election of a democrat was the result of a combination of the democrats with Governor Warmoth's party, which, it is believed, will secure the election of General J. R. West to the United States Senate, to succeed Mr.

MURDER IN CHICAGO.

The Body of a Murdered Bostonian Found Floating in the Lake.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3, 1871. Yesterday morning the body of a dead man was found floating in the lake basin. To-days investiga tion renders it pretty certain that it is the body of William Gumbleton, from 154 Lom-bard street, Boston. In his pocket was found a letter addressed to William Gumbleton, by Blake Brothers & Co., bankers, 52 Wall street, New York. The remains present a shocking appear-ance. It is badly bruised and a rope is tied tightly over als mouth, gag fashion, and fastened at the back of the head. The deceased has black hair and chin whiskers. He had on a gray tweed coat, black pants, drab shirt and high boots.

Attempt to Harmonize the Republican Factions in Missouri-No Fusion With the Democracy Against the Administration. Sr. Louis, Jan. 1, 1871.

The members of the Missouri Legislature have nearly all arrived at Jefferson City. Several of the more prominent candidates for United States Sena tor are also in the city and working energetically. A republican caucus was held to-night, and a special despatch to the *Democrat* says that several specches were made advising harmony and a union by both wings in the organization of the Legislature and the election of a United States Senator. These sentiments were applauded loudly. Resolutions were then offered pledging such action, pending which a committee from a democratic cancus entered with a proposition inviting the republicans to act with the democrats in the organization of the house and the election of a Senator. The proposition nouse and the election of a Senator. The proposition was received with silence and a motion made to lay it on the table, but no action was taken. Other speeches were made favoring unity and harmony between the two republican wings which were applicated. The caucus then adjourned until to morrow. There is a fair prospect of uniting two wings of the republican part y.

New Hampshire Republican State Convention CONCORD, Jan. 3, 1871. The Republican State Central Committee met this evening and agreed upon an organization to be recom mended to the State Convention to-morrow. W. H mended to the State Convention to-morrow. W. H.
Y. Hackett, of Portsmouth, was chosen president
with a vice president from each county. Committees
on credentials and resolutions were also selected,
There are eight or ten candidates for nomination in
the field, and their friends are actively at work canvassing. The Convention meets to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock, and the chief interest is in the
convinction of Governor.

Excitement in Michigan Over the Senatorship-Republican Caucus Nominations. LANSING, Jan. 3, 1871.

The town is overflowing with politicians from all portions of the State. The senatorial question absorbs the attention of all. Messrs. Jacob M. Howard William Howard, Austin Blair and Thomas W. Ferry

William Howard, Austin Blair and Thomas W. Perry are here, each supported by a powerful and active lobby. At present Ferry is decidedly ahead of all. A Senatorial caucus will be held tomorrow night.

The republican legislative causes was held tonight, which make the following nominations:—Senate—Secretary, Henry S. Sleeper; Sergeant-at-Arms, Henry Seymour; Eurolling Clerk, V. W. B. Jones; Eurolling Clerk, N. B. Jones; Eurolling Clerk, H. J. Lawrence.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of the General Committee-No Fight. A row was anticipated at the organization of the Kings County Republican / General Committee last night, but centrary to the expectations of a large number of politicians, we owere anxious to see a scrimmage, the meeting f assed off quietly.

Ex-Judge Reynolds wt is called to the chair, and after the selection of se cretaries they proceeded to ballot for

after the selection of sw cretaries they proceeded to ballot for PERMAN ENT OFFICERS for the ensuing year. Silas B. Dutener was elected chairman, A. G. Willis ins first vice president, A. B. Thorne second vice? president, and A. H. W. Vansickien, secretary.

Mr. Dutener mades a short speech, speaking of his five years! experient so as a presiding officer and of the necessity of his ving the unanimous support of the members of V ac committee. He trusted they would work zealed isly, shoulder to shoulder, to give the administrated n of General Grant that earnest, cordial support V high it so richly merited for his fidelity to the pb inform upon which he was elected, for his honesty of the people of this country and to those great privaciples which underlie constitutional government. The committee then adjourned.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

ATLANTA, Jan. 3, 1871. The offit hal election returns are not fully in. General Young in the Seventh Congressional distric by nearly | 9,000 majority. Messrs. Bigby and Bethune have be'n elected in the Third district by 700 or 800 majority, Messrs. Long and Speer have been elected in the Fourth district by about 500 majority, and Jir. Litt in the Second district by about 300 majority about 300 majority.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Colorade will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve o'clock M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at haif-past ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents .

A TENNESSEE RAILROAD HORROR

Passenger Cars on the Mississippi and Tennesses Railroad Break Through a Bridge and are Burned-Five Negroes Killed.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 3, 1871. An accident occurred at ten o'clock this morning on the iron bridge over the Nonconnah creek, about ten miles below this place, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, supposed to have been caused by the breaking of an axle of the front passenger car. The forward and the second were precipitated over the bridge and took fire. One car was entirely destroyed by fire and the other broke to pieces. The rear cars were uninjured, though severely shaken. The locomotive and tender passed safely over the bridge.

It is supposed that five persons, all negroes, were killed. A young man named Davis is, perhaps, fataliy injured. Several other persons su slight injuries.

Further Accounts from too Disaster-Fearful Scenes at the Burning Car-Thirteen Persons Fatally Injured.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1871. The accident which occurred this morning on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad was more terriits results than at first reported. It seems that as the train was crossing an iron bridge in Nonconnah Bottom, five miles south of this place, the axles of a baggage car broke and a second class passenger car was dashed down an embankment, and taking fire was soon burned, Peter Kirby, conductor of the train, at the time of accident was standing by the stove in fthe passenger car, and as it went over the sunbankment he was burned badly by the ste ve, which was thrown on top of him. He m anaged, however, to extricate himself, and clibmed out of a window and then worked heroically with oth iers to save the poor negroes who filled the car; but the flames spread with such rapidity that nearly all ; the wounded were burned to death. Another passe ager car was dashed through a bridge and lits rally smashed to pieces, though very few of the occup ants were seriously injured.

A number of surgeons and others went from this city to the scene, and had everything done to a sieve the sufferers, most of whom were brought her re to the hospital. No accurate report can be giv en of the number of the lost and killed. Sallie . Ames, Mary Docherta and four colored persons were! fatally injured; a vonth named Davis, of Horn Lake. Miss White, omnibus agent, was severely injured i, and three colored persons were slightly injured. Kinley, conductor; C. C. Thompson, of Chuis houis, Miss.; Felix Deney, of Korn Lake, Miss.; W. B. Wallin, Mr. Sam River, Horn Lake: William and Charles Ecole, were taken out of the lourring car by the conductor and escaped being burt led, but their injuries are so serious that little hones are an tertained of their recovery.

THE BERGEN FUNERAL LITIGATION.

Judge Bensley's Decision in the Class. Chief Justice Beasley yesterday gave an opinion deciding the two suits at Trenton, N. J., in polying the rights of the Erie and Delaware, Lite awana Western Railroads to make use of the Bergen tunnel. The questions arose stroly on preliminary motions for injunction. The Chief Justice reserves until the final hearing of the cause, decision on question as totw sether o not the Morris and Essex shall pay tolls, but decides

not the Morris and Essex shall pay tolls, by a decides for the present that the connection may be made between the Boonton Branch and the tunnel tracks, leaving it an open question also as to whether. Boonton Branch shall not also pay toll. He say 12—I have said that the complainants claim a right to the casement in controversy by the force of the contract dated November 1, 1859. The part as to this contract are the Long Dock Company, of the first part, and the Hoboken Land and Brovovement Company, of the second part, the right of the former being now in the Eric Company and those of the later in the Delaware, Luckawanna and Weller Company.

ter in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Water of Company.

A right of way for a railroad with a Couble ter ock is given by this instrument to the Hoboken Li and and Improvement Company over certain lands, the property of the Long Dock Company, and also to the use of the Bergen tunnel, but such right is, I think, are very clearly subordinated to the dights, reserved to the Eric Company. Such subording also, was, it is true, drawn in question on the arrow nent, but the language of this instrument is entirely clear, at least to this extent.

The Chief Justice refuses to appoint a reest over for the tunnel, asked for by the Delaware, Lacks awanna and Western, and further holds that the love has the exclusive right of making regulations of verning traffic, and that the Eric time table trains in ust have precedence. He says:—The right to in cedeence

precedence. He says:—"The right to he eccedence for the time table trains being clear, so far as these new regulations enforce that precedence 3. I shall hold them to be legal, and they must be submitted

The first and principal suit between the separties was not before the Court. This suit asis the Court to hold that the Delaware, Lackawanana and the court to hold that the Delaware, Lackawanana and the court to hold that the Delaware, Lackawanana and the court to hold that the Delaware, Lackawanana and the court to hold that the Delaware, Lackawanana and the court to hold that the Delaware, Lackawanana and western to hold that the Delaware, Lackawanana and the court to hold that the Delaware, Lackawanana and the court to hold that the Delaware, Lackawanana and the court to hold that the Delaware, Lackawanana and the court to hold that the Delaware, Lackawanana and the court to hold that the Delaware, Lackawanana and the court to hold that the Delaware, Lackawanana and the court to hold that the Delaware, Lackawanana and the court to hold that the Delaware, Lackawanana and the court to hold the court

The Eric Suits in Pater ion. The indictments for alleged overals arges on freight found a ainst the Eric Railroad Cost apany at Paterson, on motion of J. W. Scudder. In and Low Abbett, of counsel for the defence, the provecution consenting, have been postponed the April

VIEWS OF THE ' PAST.

died. Boiler of steamer Havry Dean exploded on the

Ohio river and killed, ten persons.

1863—Thirty-seven Sloux Indians executed, for murders, in Minnesota.

559—Steamer C. Vander oilt wrecked on Long Island

Sound.

1854 Steamer General Bem snagged and sunk on the Mississippi river and eight lives lost....

The heaviest fall of snow in England for years.

-ueneral Cass offered, in the Senate, a resolu-tion to suspend diplomatic intercourse with Austria.

ustrians defeated by the Hungarians at 1784—Congress ratified the Paris Treaty of Peace with Great Britain.

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